

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION

Dungarpur State,
RAJPUTANA.

FOR

*The Samvat 1976-77 Bikrami,
(Corresponding to 1919-20 A. D.)*



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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Dungarpur is a Sisodiya State in the South-west Description. corner of Rajputana, covering an area of 1447 square miles. The Som River in the North seperates it from Mewar and the Mahi River in the East from Banswara. To the South and West the boundry marches with those of the States of Idar, Lunawara and Sunth. A large portion of the State consists of broken hilly ground, unfit for cultivation. There are no large rivers, excepting the Som and the Mahi and these are not perennial streams. The total population, Khalsa and Jagir, numbered 159,192 at the last Census of 1911, the majority being Bhils. Out of a total of 773 villages and 3 towns, 359 villages belong to Jagirdars, 144 villages to Muafidars and the rest to Khalsa. There are no important industries save agriculture, which is conducted on conventional lines. Dungarpur

suffers from isolation from the outside world; the nearest Railway Station, Talod, on the Bombay side, is 70 miles distant, while Udaipur, in the Ajmer direction, is equally remote from the Capital. There are no metalled roads in the State and communications consist of rough country roads only. The only important fair held within State limits is one at Galiakot, which annually attracts Bohra pilgrimage in thousands from distant places to the shrine of Pir Fakhruddin. There are two Combined Post & Telegraph Offices at Dungarpur and Sagwara, and one branch office at Galiakot. Dungarpur, the Capital of the State, is a picturesque little town on the banks of a fine sheet of water, the Gaibsagar. The principal buildings are the Old and New Palaces, the A. V. Pinhey School, Shri Davendra Kanya Pathshala, the Ducat Library, the Hospital, the Udai Bihar Gardens and the State Guest House.

The average Gross Revenue of the State amounts to Rs. 5,57,505-2-4.

The Ruling Family of Dungarpur claims descent from a branch of the great Sisodia clan.

Ruling Family. Mahup has hitherto been regarded as the founder of the Dungarpur House but according to researches recently conducted by Rai Babadar Pandit Gouri Shankar Hari Chand Ojha, Superintendent of the Government Museum, Ajmer, this seems to be erroneous. According to the Rai Bahadur, Khem-singh, a former ruler of Mewar, had two sons, Samant Singh and Kumar Sinha, of whom the elder, Samant Sinha succeeded his father. Some time after,

between Samvat 1218 and 1228, one Kirtipal, a Chohan Chief of Jalor, took possession of Mewar and ousted Samant from Chitorgarh. Samant migrated to the Bagar, attacked and killed Chourasimal, a local chieftain, and seized his lands. Thus was founded the House of Dungarpur ; at some later date the realm that Samat Sinha and his descendants had conquered by the sword was divided between two sons of the ruler of the time and this division gave rise to the present States of Dungarpur and Banswara. From Rai Bahadur Pandit Gourishankar Harichand Ojha's account it appears that Kumar Sinha, the younger son of Khem Sinha of Mewar, referred to above, ultimately recovered possession of Chitorgarh for his family and descendants of that family rule in Mewar to this day.

The Rulers of Dungarpur are known by their ancient title of Rawal or Maharawal (Maharajakul), which their ancestors had borne while at Chitorgarh.

A treaty with the Hon'ble the East India Company was concluded in 1818 by the then Maharawal Jaswant Sinha. His successor, Maharawal Udai Sinha II, proved a faithful ally of the British Government during the troublous period of 1857.

The present Maharawal of Dungarpur is His Highness Rai-i-Rayn Maharawal Shri Lakshman Sinha Ji Bahadur, who ascended the Guddee on the demise of his illustrious father on the 15th November 1918. He is but 13 years' of age and is studying with his

younger brother, Shri Virbhadra Sinha Ji, Maharaj of Karauli, at the Mayo College, Ajmer, with Mr. Fanshawe as Guardian.

During His Highness' minority the administration of the State is conducted by the Political Agent, assisted by the Diwan and the Executive Council. His Highness has three brothers and one sister.

Their Highnesses, the Senior Maji Saheba Shri Rathorji and the Junior, Shri Jhali Ji, both have kept good health except that the latter was ill for some weeks at the beginning of the year.

The Dungarpur House is related by blood with the Houses of Udaipur, Banswara and Partabgarh; and with Rutlam, Sailana, Sirohi, Jamnagar and Bhinga by marriage.

The State was visited at the beginning of February by the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Holland
Distinguished visitors.
 C. I. E., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

A most important event was the marriage of His Highness the Maharawal with the Maharaj
Most important Event. Kumari Saheba of Bhinga. The alliance had been arranged by His Highness the Late Maharawal a few weeks before his death and in pursuance of this arrangement the marriage was celebrated at Benares in February with due ceremony.

The Birthday Anniversary of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated with proper ceremony and enthusiasm on 5th June 1920.

No festivities were held on the occasion of His Highness' Birthday Anniversary owing to His Highness' absence from the Capital. As usual prisoners were released, poor fed and clothes distributed.

The Administration of the State continued to be carried on as directed in the will of His Highness the late Maharawal, *i.e.*, the powers of the Darbar are vested in the Political Agent who is assisted by the Diwan and Executive Council. Major Field held charge as Political Agent till the end of February when he was transferred to Ajmer as Commissioner. Subsequently the charge of the administration devolved in succession upon Colonel Spence, Colonel Macpherson and Mr. Wilkinson, all of whom held charge of the Mewar Residency in addition. Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba Shri Rathorji is consulted in important matters concerning the welfare of the State and the administration is much indebted to Her Highness for sound advice and wise counsel.

Relations with the neighbouring States continued friendly.

Mr. Mohanlal Tarachand Shah retired from the Darbar's service in February after serving the State in various capacities for some 20 years and was succeeded as Diwan by Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat, who had previously worked as Diwan in Dungarpur for many years and had left the appointment of Diwan in the Jhabua State in Central India to return to Dungarpur.

**RAJ PRABANDHKARNI SABHA
OR
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

The Constitution of the Executive, Council, the Raj Prabandh Karni Sabha, has been enlarged. Originally there were three members, all officials, with the Diwan as President. On the death of Thakur Shiva Govind Sinha, one of the members, it was decided with the advice of Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba to increase the number of members and the Council now consists of 8 members *viz*, three officials, two Tazimi Sardars and three respectable representatives of the trading community. Five members form a quorum. In urgent matters that will brook of no delay, three members, of whom two must be officials, are authorised to dispose of business. The sittings of the Council were held weekly.

The Council, in all, held 52 sittings during the year, and disposed of 1286 cases out of 1403, which came up before them. 117 were sent up to the Political Agent for orders, leaving none in arrears.

**CHAPTER II.
DEPARTMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.**

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Babu Pratab Singh continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year, except for three months when he was on privilege leave and then Gandhi Sukhlal, Assistant Revenue officer, officiated for him.

During the year under report the following villages lapsed to the Khalsa :—

- I. 1 *Khadagda*, 2 *Nawagama*, 3 *Bhildi*. Consequent on the demise of the late Raj Shri Ba Saheba.
- II. *Gamra Charaniya*. Owing to an alienation contrary to the settlement conditions.
- III. *Bhilwata*. Owing to the Maufidar's being unable to fulfil the conditions on which the Muafi was made.

Some hamlets have been erected at Ratanpur and ^{Re-population of} Kundli and a few at Kher Dungra ; and ^{old Villages.} some Bhil families have been settled there. Efforts are also being made to settle Bhils at Khumanpur and Kishanganj. Huts have already been erected at these places.

^{Immigration or} There was no immigration or emigration ^{Emigration.} worthy of note during the year.

This is the fifth year of the Current Settlement, ^{Settlement.} which is a decennial one. The Safai work has been completed and Mussanna Forms have been distributed to all the Khatedars of the Rasti Surveyed villages. Arrangements will shortly be taken in hand for the next Settlement.

The Settlement of Jagirs is in progress. Proposals ^{Settlement of} regarding the Kokapur and Mukurwada Jagirs. Jagirs have received the sanction of the Executive Council. Parda Sakani and Parda Jani Jagirs have been surveyed and sanction obtained. Of the villages, already surveyed, only Ora remains

unfinished owing to the average income for ten years not having yet been furnished by the Jagirdar.

The Amatya-Karyalaya has sanctioned the assessment of the villages of the Jagirdar of Bankora.

The table given below presents detailed information regarding the area under cultivation as compared with that of the Settlement assessment according to the classification of the land.

Area under cultivation.

Year.	Chahi. Digar. acres.	Talabi. acres.	Rohan. acres.	Sirma. acres.	Sukhi. acres.	Ran- Khad. acres.	Total. acres.	REMARKS.
Settlement ...	3,278	370	2,315	2,209	8,420	26,051	3,620	46,263
Granted in Muaf	...	...	—5	...	—5	—4	—3	—17
Balance ...	3,278	370	2,310	2,209	8,415	26,047	3,617	46,246
Samvat 1975 ...	2,648	281	1,523	1,109	7,215	13,966	1,371	28,113
,, 1976 ...	2,379	262	1,781	815	9,294	22,071	2,687	39,289
Increase ...	..	...	...	258	...	2,079	8,105	1,316 11,758
Decrease ...	269	19	...	...	294	...	...	582

Demand, Collections, Suspensions and remissions

Collection of Revenue. are compared below :—

DEMAND			COLLECTION.		
Details.	1918-19	1919-20	Details.	1918-19	1919-20
Land Revenue	1,59,182	1,59,340	Collections.	1,51,649	1,57,815
Arrears ...	2,678	5,968	Remissions	4,243	3,457
Total ..	1,61,860	1,65,308	Suspensions	5,968	4,036
			Total ...	1,61,860	1,65,308

No pressure was needed to induce the ryots to pay the revenue demand. Suspensions were allowed in the case of deserving persons.

Taccavi. Taccavi loans are compared hereunder :—

Year.	Wells.		Tanks.		Bullocks.		Guzara.	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1918-19 ...	46	1344	..	...	373	7250	34	550
1919-20 ...	3	145	...	...	31	685	...	...

The Darbar have been giving every encouragement towards the growing of crops of commercial importance.

Stimulus to Agriculture.

1. The first in order of these is cotton and efforts are being made to popularise the cultivation of this with gradual success

During the year under report cotton was sown in 1763 acres, out of which 390 acres were destroyed owing to untimely rain at the beginning of the season and the long spell of drought that followed it. 1370 acres were sown against 1169 of the preceding year.

2. Tobacco is another crop of commercial importance. The area under this crop was 86 acres against 27 of the previous year. 1945 Maunds were imported during the year from outside the State. Should the cultivation of this crop become popular, it will save the cost of imported tobacco being paid to outsiders. The soil is fairly good and the climate fairly congenial. The only impediment is the apathy of the cultivators, the majority of whom, are Bhils

3. There was a time when Dungarpur grew poppy in large quantities and manufactured it into opium, supplying local demand, and yet having plenty for export. But the times are changed, and we have to depend on foreign markets for supplies for even local consumption. The cultivation was neglected some years ago and is now difficult to revive. The poppy crop covered barely 288 acres against 921 of the last year.

4. No success was achieved in growing Kasumba and Ganja, due first to the unsuitability of the soil and secondly to the backwardness of the cultivators.

In all 21 tanks were repaired during the year under report, 13 of these were breached. Repairs to Tanks. during the preceding year.

Mahuwa and Mango plantations are encouraged Plantations. where-ever possible. Though a good many plants died, 24507 mango and 22417 Mahuwa plants, including previous survivals, were saved and were flourishing at the close of the year.

There being no large stocks of grain, the prices Price of grain. generally ruled high though heavy duties were levied on the export of grain. The failure of the last monsoon also tended to keep up the prices towards the end of the year.

Over the greater part of the State, the rainfall Rainfall. in the aggregate exceeded the everage at the Capital amounting to 38 inches and 18 cent; but unhappily it was not well distributed. At first it rained continually but in the first week of August there come a long spell of drought with hardly an inch of rain during the rest of the season. In the north of the State the rain was below the average even and the general result was that both the Kharif and Rabi crops suffered.

It is satisfactory to note that the grant of taccavi Hired Bullocks. for the purchase of bullocks has had a very good effect. In 1913-14 when agricultural operations had mostly to be carried on with the help of hired bullocks their number was 1637. This number has steadily decreased and was only 616 in 1918-19. There has, however, been a

slight rise in their number during the year under review owing to the scarcity of fodder, which caused the loss of a considerable number of cattle in the previous year.

The village forests are administered by the ^{Village forests,} Revenue Department. They are governed by a different set of Rules from those in force for the Reserve Forests. These forests are intended to meet the requirements of the local agricultural population, the Girdawars and Patwaris being authorised to issue passes free of charge, except in the case of timber, which is useful for furniture and house building. The relaxation in the rules regarding pig killing has resulted in a decrease in these animals, which had become a nuisance to agriculturists.

The cases left pending from last year numbered 526 while 1038 were filed during the year.
^{General} Out of this total, 987 were disposed of leaving a balance of 577.

The health and condition of the agricultural population was in general good. No epidemic was reported to have broken out, nor was there any outbreak of serious crime. Trade was brisk, marriages were celebrated in a large number. The prospects of the year just ushered in are not so bright. The harvests, both the Kharif and the Rabi, are expected to be poor and as a condition of scarcity is apprehended, necessary measures have been taken to maintain peace and order along the borders as well as within the State.

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The Court of Wards is under the supervision and control of the Revenue officer with an Inspector to assist him

Court of Wards.

There were 26 estates under the supervision of the Court at the close of the year 1918–19. Two—the Estate of Lodawal on account of the death of the Jagirdar and that of Khodarra for its unsatisfactory management—were brought under the supervision of the Court just about the close of the year under report. Four estates have been released from control. Of the total number of estates under supervision 22 are due to the minority of the Wards and the remainder on account of mismanagement and indebtedness.

The general condition of all the estates under management is fairly satisfactory. (*Vide Appendix No III.*)

At the beginning of the year there were two wards being educated at the Mayo College, some at the Pinhey School in Dungarpur and the rest were reading in Schools near their residences. Thakur Sher Sinha of Ghugran was withdrawn early in the year from the Mayo College so that only one Ward is left there, *viz.* Thakur Nathu Singh of Gumanpura who is reading for the Post Diploma. It is a matter for regret that boys of this class take little interest in their studies as a general rule and do not profit by their education. A number of small Tankedars, whose income does not admit of expenses of living in the Boarding House have been housed with private families and are reading at the Pinhey School, at the Capital.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The Departments of Customs and Excise were amalgamated in 1917 but in November General. 1919 they were separated and placed under different Superintendents, for it was found that the amalgamation did not work well.

Mr. Sowalal Rawat, the Controller of Customs and Excise, was mostly on leave till he Charge. resigned on the 26th November 1919. During his absence the charge of the Customs Department was held by several officers until the 9th of May 1920 when the present Superintendent of Customs, Mr. Kishore Nath, was appointed to the office on probation.

Owing partly to the frequent changes in the Head Arrears of work. of the Department, the work had fallen behind, and Mr. Kishore Nath had to make great efforts to clear off a large accumulation of arrears.

Owing to changes in the staff of the Department early in the year and lack of proper supervision, a general slackness was observable through-out and smuggling was making headway. Mr. Kishore Nath has improved the condition of the Department generally.

As the preceding year had been one of scarcity, Tariff the Tariff had to be revised to meet the local needs. (See App. No. IV.)

The Exports and Imports of chief taxable com-
 Exports & Imports modities in the State of Dungarpur are
 compared below:—

Imports	1918-19	1919-20	Exports	1918-19	1919-20
Cloth ..	2874	4235	Oilseeds	15450	13696
Tobacco ...	1954	3520	Ghee	4136	7006
Sugar ..	2942	3262	Grain	263	4082
Salt ...	15587	12621	Gum	2490	2553
Others ...	2527	5364	Others	3092	4739

The figures are all in Udaishahi Maunds.

Trade was fairly brisk during the year under report. Dungarpur is an agricultural country and our export trade mainly consists of agricultural produce. There is no industry of note. The total volume of Exports & Imports is compared hereunder:—

	1918-19	1919-20	Remarks.
Imports ...	31,338	33,782	in Udaishahi Maunds.
Exports ...	25,942	33,598	
Do Hides ...	68,161	47,436	in number
Do Cattle ...	49,325	42,385	in number
Do Shoes ...	6,850	5,014	in number

Prohibitive duties were levied on certain articles, forming the necessities of life, such as grain and ghee

or the export of these would have been dangerously excessive. There was little demand for hides and hence the export shows a decrease. The export of milch cattle is also discouraged. Guided by the wise advice of Mr Wilkinson, the then political Agent, the Executive Council sanctioned the Levy of a tax of Re.1. per head for she-goats and ewes to restrain the excessive export of these animals.

The Income from Customs Revenue, pure and simple, in the last two years is given ^{Revenue} below.—

		1918-19	1919-20
Imports	...	20,434	28,052
Export	...	83,6763	143,762

Total income including Kanta Haq and fines amounted to 1,80,014- against 1,12,381- in the previous year.

The Department also recovered a sum of Rs. 8,680 against Rs. 3,583- in the previous year on account of Forest Produce supplied by the Forest Department.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The Excise administration used to forms a branch of the Revenue Department but in 1916 General when the Madras system was introduced it was organised into a separate Department but continued to be supervised by an Officer with other duties until the end of 1919 when it was placed under a Special Officer.

Mr Chaturbhai has held charge of the Department for nearly the whole year under ^{Charges} report, that is, since its organisation as a separate Department under a Special Officer in November 1919 and the Department has benefitted by his undivided attention.

This was the last year of the Contract for the Supply Contract supply of liquor given to Lala Gouri-shankar Lalaram. The failure of the previous Mahuwa crop caused difficulties at the beginning of the year and all distilleries had trouble in supplying a sufficient amount of liquor. The State Contractor is to be congratulated on having overcome the difficulties and the Darbar Sanctioned certain concession in his rates to recoup him for the loss, he must otherwise have suffered.

^{Issue of liquor} The figures below relate to the manufacture and sale of liquor:—

Details	1918-19	1919-20	Remarks.
Opening Balance	4339 6	4,275.4	
Distilled	46,598.4	54,937.8	
Total	50,938 0	59,213.2	
Issued to retail vendors	43,964.0	46,302.1	
Returned for redistillation	343.3	308.7	
Dryage & Wastage	2355.3	2212.3	
Total	46,662 6	48,823 1	
Closing balance	4,275.4	10,390.1	

Income

The Excise income from Abkari will appear from the following table:—

Details.	1918-19	1919-20	Remarks.
Duty Charged -	63,509 4 4	85,385 11 10	
License fee for retail sale	35,050 0 0	33,801 0 0	
Fines ...	842 10 9	3,161 5 0	
Sale proceeds of measures and casks.	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	252 10 3	864 12 4	
Total ...	99.654 9 4	1.23.212 13 2	

The Total number of Abkari shops in the State (Khalsa and Jagir) is 122. The increase

Shops

in the retail of liquor is to be accounted for by the large number of marriages that were performed during the year owing to the next year being "Singhast" or unpropitious for such events.

Compensation as detailed below, was awarded to Compensation to Jagirs. Abkari concessions are allowed Jagirdars only in respect of the Jagirs of Raj Shri Ba Saheba, Thakurda and Ramgarh.

To Raj Shri Ba Sehaba Rs. 150 0

To Thakur of Thakurda , 850 0

, Ramgarh , 285 0

, 1.285 0

In all 305 cases relating to breaches of Abbkari Breaches of Abbkari Rules were instituted, a rise of 23 over Rules the number of the last year. Of these 30% were disposed of, 20 being dismissed. Illicit distillation was detected, the number of offences having risen from 4 in the year previous to 65. It is, however, gratifying to note that 42 of the Abbkari Offences during the year were reported by other Departments of the State and the Darbar note this with appreciation as an indication of a spirit of co-operation on the part of all departments.

The main cause of the increase of illicit distillation appears to be firstly the good Mahuwa harvest, which probably tempted the Bhils to make up for the last years deficiency and secondly the high price of liquor due to the previous year's bad Mahua crop.

The retail sale of opium is carried out departmentally through Customs Nakas in the Opium Muffassil and with three shops run on a commission agency. The drug is sold at a fixed rate. Very little of it is obtainable locally. There was a decrease in the net profit of Rs. 9,149 0 which is due to the drug having been purchased at a high price last year, leaving only a small margin for profit.

Ganja and Bhang are also sold through State agency. No import duty is levied on either Ganja & Bhang drug. Ganja is imported by the Darbar from Sanawad. Bhang is grown in the Udai Bihar Gardens. The net profit from both amounted to Rs. 2,057 against Rs. 1420- in the previous year

By way of experiment a licence for the cultivation of Ganja was given to the Numberdar of Bodigama but the experiment did not prove successful.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest and Shikargahs are jointly administered by General the Superintendent of Forests, who, however, has separate staffs for each,

The general condition of the forests was reported to be satisfactory. In some of the circles, with a view to assisting the growth of Teak, some coppicing was carried out which is reported to have improved the condition of the trees. Firelines were cleared as a measure of precaution and no serious fires were reported. The heavy rains, which marked the earlier part of the season, benefitted the forests and the subsequent drought did not altogether undo the good work.

The chief disadvantage, under which the State labours, is its great distance from the railway, and this affects the income from the forests very adversely. A quantity of timber lies rotting in the forests or at the best is used for fuel merely. Until the railway is brought nearer, the State forests will produce but little income.

The forests are divided into three classes: I. the Reserve Forests, II. the Shikargahs and III. the village forests, the last named being managed by the Revenue Department under which head they have been dealt with.

Under receipts there was an increase of Rs 3,569-9-5 against last year. This was due to the Income and Expenditure opening of Godowns for the sale of timber to the public as also to the year being one of good harvests.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,169-3-0 and contains some extra-ordinary items such as the initial expenses incurred on the establishment of godowns, making of carts for the transport of timber, etc One guard for forest duties and two for Shikargahs were added to the staff

The plan, under which dead trees have been cut down and disposed of, has worked well New measures without in any way affecting the game preservation in the Shikargahs. Some tracts of culturable land, which have been brought within the area of Reserve Forests, have been deforested and restored to cultivation.

There are seven large stacks of fodder maintained Grass and fodder reserves and the total amount of hay in stock weighs approximately 13,184 Maunds Udaishahi. As there has been an excellent growth of grass this year it is expected that there will be a good accumulation of fodder in reserve to meet future scarcity.

The collection of grass free of duty by the agricultural classes from Reserve areas has just been sanctioned and it is hoped advantage will be taken of this concession by the people and that it will enable them to tide over a year of scarcity of fodder in future.

The condition of the Game Reserves is said to be good. Since the orders permitting Shikargahs. shooting of pigs in the crops have been promulgated there have been few complaints of damage caused by these animals. The Superintendent of Forests reports that game preservation is properly maintained. There were a few complaints of damage done to cattle by carnivora but no loss of human life was reported under this head

There were in all 36 cases reported against the Forest and Game Laws or about half the Offence against Forest Laws. number of the previous year. 4 cases were pending from the preceding year. Of these 38 have been disposed of, only two remaining pending. Besides these, there were two cases against culprits, who were the subjects of the Idar State. In one of these cases, the offender was arrested within the state, challaned and convicted; in the other the culprits succeeded in effecting their escape, and it has, therefore, been transferred to the Izlai Gair for necessary action.

The charge of the Department, Forest and Shikargahs, continued throughout the year in charge. the hands of Munshi Mohomad Chohan, who discharged his duties energetically and creditably.

LEGISLATIVE & JUDICIAL, OR SHASAN SABHA.

This council with the Diwan as its President Ex-officio has two functions, (a) Legislative Council or Shasan Sabha and (b) Judicial. It consists of three State Officers, and 8 nominated members,

selected from among the Nobles of the State and the leading citizens. When sitting as a Judicial Court the Sabha is aided by a number of Assessors, and as such it is the highest Court in the State. The sentences by the Court in criminal cases, which involve capital punishment and transportation for life or of more seven years' imprisonment require the Darbar's confirmation.

The Sabha held 14 sittings during the year and the work disposed of therein is detailed in appendix No. V

As a Legislative Body the Sabha did not pass, repeal or amend any act or Regulation.

There are two courts subordinate to the Sabha, ^{Subordinate Courts} firstly that of the First Class Magistrate & Civil Judge at the Capital and secondly that of the Zilledar at Sagwara, the latter exercises 2nd Class powers in criminal matters and those of a Munsif in civil cases.

The First Class Magistrate is also invested with power to conduct summary trials and to hear appeals from the Zilledar, Sagwara. <sup>First Class Magis.
trate and Civil
Judge's Court</sup>

As Civil Judge he hears suits involving claims to the value of Rs. 10,000 and exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge up to Rs. 100.

The appeals against the Judicial Officer (the First Class Magistrate and Civil Judge) go direct to the Shasan Sabha.

Appendices Nos VI, VII & VIII give particulars regarding the work done by the Judicial Officer

There was a fall of 102 in the total number of offences that came up before the Courts. The number of cases challaned by the Police was 101. In 7 of these the charge was modified by the trying Court.

Offences under sections 497 and 498 I. P. C. among the Bhils are triable under a Special Farman of his Late Highness by Bhil Panchayats. 19 cases under section 498 I. P. C. were thus disposed of

On the Civil side, too, there has been a fall in the number of suits, and this is accounted for by the scarcity conditions that prevailed during the preceding year.

There were no appeals against the Sagwara Zilla Court on criminal side and only six on the Civil side.

The number of applications for the Execution of Decrees was 333 and amounted in value to ^{Execution of Decrees} Rs. 17,232-0. Of these, 270 applications for Rs. 12,646-0 in value were disposed of.

Except for a period of one month and 17 days when he was on leave as well as for a few ^{Charge} days when he was placed on special duty Mr. Balwantrao remained in charge of the Judicial office all the year round. During these intervals Mr. Saddruddin, Motmid Izlai Gair, and Gour Sewak Lal, Secretary to the Council, officiated for him.

Mr. Balwantrao was also in charge of the Diwan's Office on more than one occasion during the year.

He also discharged the duties of the Officer, Incharge Scarcity Relief.

IZLAI GAIR.

The Office deals in Judicial matters with Foreign States and is under the general supervision of the General Judicial Officer. All cases between subjects of the Dungarpur Darbar and those of the adjoining States are referred to the Izlai Gair for action.

Cases wherein both the parties are Bhils are made over to the Border Court for disposal; whereas those in which one or both parties are not Bhils are sent to the Court of Vakils at Udaipur. The State maintains a Darbar Vakil at Udaipur, who is a member of the Court to look after such cases in the Vakil Court. Appeals against the decisions of the Vakil Court go to the Upper Court of Vakils at Abu.

Mr. Saddruddin, Motmid, Izlai, Gair, held the charge of the office throughout the year, except when he was on special duty. For a few days he officiated for the Judicial Officer as already stated.

Only one Border Court for the disposal of the cases pending between Dungarpur and Mewar was held during the year and the result was as under:—

Cases decreed in favour of Dungarpur for Rs	259
Cases decreed against Dungarpur for	,, 262

The number of cases pending settlement has increased as no other Border Court was held.

In all there were 32 cases pending at the Court of Vakils at Udaipur, of which 27 were ^{Vakilai Punchayat} Dungarpur Versus the bordering States and the rest, the bordering States Versus Dungarpur. 17 cases were filed during the year. Of the total 12 were disposed of with the following result:—

Cases decreed in favour of Dungarpur for	Rs. 44-0
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Cases decreed against Dungarpur for	„ 40 „
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Total	84-0
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8 Cases, filed by Dungarpur, were struck off the file owing to non-attendance of the complainants

The existing arrangements for Border Courts and Existing arrangements unsatisfactory. The Court of Vakils have disadvantages and are out of date. A proposal has long been mooted that the Court of Vakils should occasionally sit at Khewara to enable Dungarpur subjects to prosecute their cases more easily. Under the present procedure it often happens that very few care to undertake the long and tedious journey to Udaipur to look after their cases. The Darbar have been urging certain changes to redress this just grievance of their people.

Extradition arrangements exist with Banswara and Idar among the adjoining States in Extradition certain cases. If it were extended in the case of others, it would be to the benefit of all. The Darbar would welcome any proposal to extend extradition between the Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha and Mewar States.

There has been protracted correspondence regarding the settlement of a number of cases by mutual arbitration with Mewar, and it is much to be regretted that nothing definite has upto now been done in the matter and that there is but little prospect of accomplishment in the near future.

THE JAIL.

General. There is but one Jail in the State which is situated at the Capital and is located in a building barely large enough for its requirements. Separate accommodation is provided for male and female convicts and under-trial prisoners

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the State Hospital at Dungarpur daily visits the Jail. A small dispensary is also maintained within the Jail Building.

The Judicial Officer of the Darbar exercises a general supervision over the Jail Department

All the inmates of the Jail are reported to have enjoyed good health and no serious breaches of discipline were brought to notice.

Saiyed Immamali was in charge of the Jail all the year round and his administration of the institution appeared to be satisfactory.

There is a small factory attached to the Jail, where the usual Jail industries are carried on and carpets and durries made therein are specially good and durable. The prisoners being few in number—the daily average being 46—it is

hard to make these articles on a large scale. Besides working in the Factory the prisoners have also to work in the Jail Garden and carry out repairs to the Jail Building as well as attend to other miscellaneous daily work connected with the Jail routine.

The total output of the Factory during the year, including what was left unsold at the close of the preceding year, amounted in value to Rs. 894-13-8, of which Rs. 425-0 4 worth was sold.

Statistical particulars relating to the Jail are given in Appendix No. IX.

POLICE AND MILITARY.

Till the beginning of April last these two Departments were administered separately.
General. Now they have been placed under one officer.

(a) POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The strength of the Police was enhanced by the addition of 14 Men and two Havildars from the Bijaya Paltan and thus it stood at 283 at the close of the year, *i.e.*, on the 30th September 1920. But it is noted with regret that a number of vacancies remained unfilled in the Police for want of men of the right type for the pay offered.

The Police at certain outposts, Badgama, Punawada and Surthuna were organised into Special Police. a special force, and placed under Mr. Zahurali, as Special Police Officer, to effect the arrest of a gang of dacoits, who are alleged occasionally to seek shelter in these parts of the State.

Some notorious dacoits have hitherto eluded the Police of the Bombay Presidency and at the instance of the Government of Bombay the Dungarpur State have undertaken to co-operate in certain measures with a view to hunting down the dacoits. It has been arranged that a Party of Bombay Police shall be allowed to work in Dungarpur on the conditions that

(1) the Bombay Police Officer in charge of the party while within the Dungarpur territory will act under the guidance of the Dungarpur Darbar and take his orders from the Diwan of Dungarpur.

(2) the Dungarpur Special Police shall not be employed against the outlaws at a great distance from the Dungarpur State, and

(3) the Bombay Special Police Officer will be kept informed of any relevant State Laws so that none of the State Laws shall be infringed and no one be oppressed or molested.

It was found necessary to open one new Police Post at Panthal in the Kanba Thana as a consequence of the unruly conditions of the New Chowkis. Bhils of Valicha in Mewar, and on account of frequent complaints of their aggression with regard to Dungarpur people

The Ratio of Police to area and population works upto one constable to every 563 persons and every 5·1 Square Miles.

The Police are dressed in Khaki uniform and armed Arms, Uniform and Drill. with 99 Smooth Bore Snider Rifles and 50 Muzzle Loading Guns. The Force is regularly drilled.

There was a reduction of ten in the number of cognizable offences, which amounted to Police Work. 283 against 298 of the last year. The majority of the offences related to cattle lifting, serious offences being but few. Dacoities were less by three and in the majority of these the property looted consisted of cattle seized while grazing in the Jungle. It may also be added that a great many of the offences were committed by the Mewar Bhils, who appear to be turbulent and undisciplined.

The property stolen or looted has gone up in value to Rs. 48 523-0 as compared with Stolen property and its recovery. Rs 23 149-0. This is chiefly due to the great number of cattle seized by the culprits in course of the dacoities committed.

The amount recovered compares favourably, i. e. Rs. 8472/- against Rs 3,653/-.

Out of the 220 persons sent up by the Police, 128 were convicted. This gives a better percentage than that of the preceding year.

The work of finger impression has been placed under the supervision and direction of Finger Impression the Police Office. 67 Slips were prepared and submitted to the Finger Print Bureau at Abu. 24 Search slips were issued, of which only one was received as traced.

Mr. Abbas in charge of the Finger Impression Office continued to work satisfactorily.

Thakur, Ranjit Singh, Tankedar of Gamra, remained in charge of the Police Department during the year under review. He was ably assisted by Pandit Girja Shankar, Inspector of Police.

(b) ARMY.

As already noted above Police and Army have been placed under one Officer, the Superintendent of Police, the post of Fouj Bakshi having been brought under reduction with effect from the 1st of April 1920. Mr. Ramhetlal Agarwal held the charge for the first six months of the year, after which it was transferred to Thakur Ranjit Singh.

A body of Infantry was formed by His Highness the late Maharwal, after whom it was Strength named "Bijaya Paltan". The total strength was reduced by 16 as already mentioned.

This force is regularly drilled, is clothed in uniform and armed. At present they are armed with 50 Muzzle Loading guns.

The Government of India has just sanctioned the purchase of 100 Carbines from a Government Arsenal for the use of the State Police. When these are received the smooth bore Snider Rifles now with Police will be transferred to the Bijaya Paltan and the Muzzle Loading Guns now with the latter will be returned to the Police.

The Infantry is in command of Subedar Lawang Khan, who went to Nowgong with the State Company on Garrison Duty.

The Risala Khas is under Risaldar Kushal Singh
Risala Khas and stands at its former strength.

The Sowars are employed in mounting guards at the Palaces or for furnishing escorts to the members of the ruling family and Political Officers.

There are but two serviceable guns, which were presented to the Darbar for their services Artillery during the Mutiny of 1857.

MEDICAL, EDUCATION & P. W. DEPARTMENT

(a) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Charges & General Dr. Chhagganlal Kazi L. M. & S., a retired Medical Officer of the Junagarh State, who had been Personal Physician to His Highness the Maharawal, was appointed to be Medical Officer in consequence of Dr. Kamlanand Lalitanand Pandya being transferred to Sagwara Hospital, and the post of Personal Physician to His Highness having been brought into reduction on account of His Highness' proceeding to join the Mayo College at Ajmer. Dr. Kazi held charge of the office till the 25th February 1920 when he resigned. From that date to 9th September 1920 the post remained vacant when the appointment of Dr. Chhagan Nath S. A. S. in the Rajputana Medical Service was arranged through the good offices of the Political Agent and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. Dr. Chhagan Nath has had thirteen years pensionable service under Government and since his appointment has worked hard and effected a most marked improvement in the Sadar Hospital, which is now a popular institution.

There are two dispensaries in the State, one at the Capital and the other at Sagwara.

Besides these there is one Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya and Chikitsalaya. One Yunani Hakim is also employed. They are both maintained partly by the Darbar and partly by the Municipal Board.

The Statistics of medical relief afforded by these institutions to the public and the money spent on them is detailed in Appendix No. XI

Sanitation and public health in Dungarpur as well as in the other towns, Sagwara and Galiakot, in the State is reported to have been on the whole satisfactory. No epidemic was reported.

Vaccination was carried out as usual and the results were on the whole satisfactory.

Vital statistics relating to the Khalsa area of the State are given in appendix No. XII

A cure for the bites of snakes and rabid animals is claimed to have been discovered by one Rahim Buksh, a local man, and is said to have done much good to those who sought his treatment. 42 cases of snake bite, 23 of bites by rabid animals and three of poisoning are reported to have been cured successfully by Rahim Baksh to whom the Municipal Board gives substantial pecuniary aid.

(b) EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma R. A. was Superintendent of Education throughout the year. For a period of one month and 12 days

Charge

while he was on privilege leave, Mr Niranjan Dass Datt Choudhry, State Engineer, held charge.

Pandit Ramchandra was also in attendance on His Highness and his brothers and sister as Guardian and Tutor till the Maharawal and Maharaj Shri Birbhadra Sinha Ji were sent to join the Mayo College at Ajmer. After that period till he went on leave he had the Raj Shri Baiji Saheba and Maharaj Shri Nagendra Singhji under his tuition. His work in these capacities gave entire satisfaction to Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba Shri Rathor ji.

There are in all 14 schools under the Department.

General Of these one Shri Devendra Kanya Pathshala is a Girls' School, the Pinhey School at the Capital, is an English School, the one at Sagwara a Town School, and the rest teach up to the Upper Primary Standard.

One new school was opened during the year at Saroda. Two others were provided for in the Budget : one at Galiakot and the other at Obri, but neither were opened for want of suitable teachers and the delay in obtaining suitable houses for the institutions

The Pinhey School has made but little progress.

Pinhey School. It is very regretable that all the efforts of the Superintendent of Education and Head Master have failed in filling up the vacancies in the Pinhey School ⁱⁿ particular. The result has been that the School has been run with an inadequate staff and until we can effect an improvement we can not expect the institution to win any credit at the Public Examinations.

Dungarpur offers few attractions owing to its distance from the railway and the salaries offered have been hitherto too low to tempt teachers to come and stay.

To remedy these and other evils an Education Committee was appointed by the Diwan to examine the whole question and put forward suggestions. The Committee drew up a new scale of pay and appointments for the staff of the school and this was accepted by the Political Agent with some amendments. It is to be hoped that in time we shall be able to secure an adequate complement of teachers but at the time of writing some vacancies still remain unfilled.

The institution has shown but little improvement.

Shri Devandra
Kanya Pathshala The great difficulty is the lack of a good School-mistress.

Rajput Boarding
House The Rajput Boarding House is intended specially for the Rajput boys, small Jagirdars and Tankedars, who are unable to proceed to Ajmer. At present it is located in a private house on rent, which is both unsuitable and unhealthy. A better building is urgently needed.

Village Schools The village schools were doing well all the year round. The appointment of a Deputy Inspector of Schools has gone a long way to improve their condition. The Piet School has shown the best results.

The statistics relating to the schools are given in Appendix No. XII.

(c) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sardar Pratab Singh ceased to exercise supervision over this Department on the appointment of Pandit Niranjan Dass Datt Chowdhry, on the 1st March 1920. The latter is a trained and qualified Upper Subordinate Overseer of the Thompson College of Civil Engineering at Corki. In addition to his P.W. duties, Mr Niranjan Dass Datt had to look after the Education Department during the absence of Mr Ramchandra Sharma, Superintendent of Education, and since the 15th July 1920, he has held the additional charge of the Census Office, as Local Census Superintendent.

The year on the whole was a busy one for this Department. The following main works ^{Works undertaken} were in progress:—

- 1 Shri Raj Rajeshawar Temple.
- 2 New Guest House.
- 3 New Hospital at Sagwara.
- 4 Additions to the Distillery at Bori, .
- 5 Additions & alterations to the Uda Bilas Palace
- 6 Additions to Police Station at Dhambola.
- 7 Customs Nakas.
- 8 Special repairs to Excise Godown at Sagwara
- 9 Special repairs to the School building at Sagwara.
- 10 Repairs of Roads & new alignment of Dungarpur Dunadi Road.

Some of these works will be completed during the coming year.

Besides these the Department executed, for other Departments of the State, works to a value of Rs. 7,870-15-11.

The usual annual repairs to the State buildings and public offices were executed.

The P. W. D in these parts has to work under certain disadvantages. The first of these Labour Corps is the question of the supply of labour. The majority of the population consists of Bhils who form the main labouring class. They are indolent by nature and will take to work only when pressed by hunger. As early as 1908 the wages were raised from 0-2-0 to 0-4-0 per diem, yet this, did not tempt any extra numbers in any appreciable quantity. To get over this difficulty a permanent gang of labourers was engaged on a fixed salary by way of experiment. But the experiment was not a success.

Another hardship under which the Department works is the distance from the railway, which makes it difficult to get supplies in time and cheaply. To overcome this particular defect it was arranged to engage contractors for important works and this appears to have proved very successful as will appear from the fact that the Guest House which will cost the State Rs. 50000-0 odd was all but completed by the Contractor within six months, a feat which would have been impossible had the work been carried out on the old lines. The Contractor had to import both labour and material from outside.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounts to Rs. 71,716 3-11. Appendix No. XIV gives all the details.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Mr. Murlidhar Bhargava held charge of the Department all the year under report.
 Charge

In addition he had to look after a number of extra duties which engrossed his time and attention, and left him but little leisure to attend to the more important work of inspection. Mr. Murlidhar managed his department well and arrangements will be made in future to employ him in departmental inspection work only.

The Gross receipts of the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,96,403 13 6 against Receipts and Expenditure Rs. 6,47 999-9-1 of the preceding year, i. e. an increase of Rs. 48,404-4-5; while the total expenditure amounted to Rs 7,13,0.7-3 4 as compared with Rs. 5,13,907-5-2, giving an increase of Rs. 1,94,109-14-2 over the last year's total expenditure

Appendices Nos XV and XVI give details of both receipts and expenditure.

The Government Loan as stated in the forecast added to the last year's Administration Government Loan Report was paid off with interest during the year and the State is now entirely free from debt for the first time for many years.

The financial position of the State is satisfactory as may be seen from the statement of Financial Position assets and liabilities given below It must, however, be remembered that we shall have to meet heavy expenses in the future, e. g., the marriage of the Raj Shri Baiji Saheba, as well as maintain a reserve against a year of famine; strict economy will, therefore, have to be practised or the State will again fall into debt.

Statement of assets and liabilities

Liabilities			Assets		
To deposits in Treasury owing to various heads ...	24,087	5	By cash in Treasury	77,184	11 1
Total ...	24,087	5	By with the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd, Ajmer	23,983	2 0
Net Assets ...	4,15096	10	,, with Bank of Bombay	13,678	3 1
			,, advances with the Heads of various Departments ...	80,013	14 2
			Reserves:—	2,15,803	3 0
(a) Famine reserve	Rs. 63,164-14-6				
(b) Shri Baiji Saheba Marriage Fund	Rs. 75,643-15-3				
(c) Grain Reserve Fund	Rs. 803-15-2				
(d) Fodder Reserve	Rs. 1,452-9-7				
(e) State Reserve	Rs. 74,737-12-6				
			,, arrears of land revenue demand owing to State	26,097	1 3
			,, Loan to Bhogilal and Toda Huq	2423	13 6
Total ...	4,39,184	0	Total ...	4,39,184	0 1

The amount classed as reserves are invested as below:—

Rs. 56,893-7.11.	Ramchandra Lakshman Bank, Dungarpur.
„ 30,808-5-3.	Vasudeva Murlidhar Bank Sag- wara.
„ 90,000-0-0.	Government of India Treasury Bills.
„ 7,500-0-0.	War Bonds.
„ 7,500-0-0.	War Loan.
„ 7,500-0-0.	Nominal value of Postal Cash Certificates.
„ 1,587-12-6	Dungarpur Post Office Sav- ings Bank.
„ 650- 0-0	Shares of the Cattle Preserv- ings Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
„ 11,107- 0-7	Jewellery purchased for Raj Shri Baiji Saheba,
„ 803-15-2	Value of stored grain.
„ 1,452- 9-7	Value of stored fodder.

Rs. 2,15,803-3-0 Total

The State Treasuary is in charge of Seth Kalyan mal Dhadha of Ajmer. The Diwan is the ^{Treasuary.} Ex-officio Treasury Officer. The transactions at the Treasury for the year 1919-20 on both sides of the account amounted to Rs 19,63,463-1-11 as compared with Rs 15,32,275,-7-9 of the last year.

Customs Rawanahs, Grazing Permits and some Miscellaneous other, as well as Forest Passes are procured by the Accounts Office and issued to the Departments concerned as required.

The Account Office also keeps Stationery in stock and supplies to various Departments and offices on indent.

Owing to want of time the State Accountant was unable to inspect all the offices at the Headquarters. Arrangements are being made to relieve him of some of his routine work to enable him to carry out this important duty regularly in future.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Record office is under the supervision of the State Accountant. Pandit Bhawani-
Record Office. Shankar continued in charge of the office throughout the year. The office is well managed and the arrears are being gradually cleared off.

The Sabha continues to do its work of social reform among the Rajputs of the state. The Diwan Walterkitt Rajaiput. Hikam Sabha, is its President and the Serishtedar, Amaty Karyalaya, acts as Secretary to the Sabha. Two General meetings are usually held, one at the Dasera and the other at the Gangor when most of the Sardars are at the Capital

There is a quasi-official socio-religious institution, founded under the patronage of His Highness the Late Maharawal and has since its inception done good work considering the means at its disposal. But it must be admitted that owing to the apathetic attitude of the public the religious objects of this Sabha are being neglected. A rival institution, the Hindu Sahayak Mandal attracted

the attention of the public from the Bijaya Dharma Sabha but this also is now being neglected though it was started with enthusiasm.

Another institution, a Chhatralaya, was brought into existence some 12 months ago. This is intended to help poor Brahmin boys who come from Mufassil to the Capital to prosecute their studies but have no means of support except the doles which find their way to the bowl of a Brahmachari. The Chhatralya provides free board and lodging, books and other requisites to Brahmins and in addition looks after their needs and wellbeing. If managed with energy and on the right lines it is an institution that promises to do very well for the founders appear to be actuated by the best of motives; and it deserves every encouragement at the hands of the local public,

The Auyurvedic Aushadhalaya and Chikitsalaya already referred to under the Head of Medical Department, is run under the supervision of the Shree Bijaya Dharma Sabha and continues its work of relieving the suffering of those, who will not employ European Medical methods. Vaidya Pandit Vishnu Datt Sharma who is in charge of this institution, has acquired deserved popularity and is reported to take keen interest in and sympathy with his patients.

The Charity Fund is under the supervision and control of the Shri Bijaya Dharma Sabha. Charity Fund. Under the rules in force the interest only can be spent towards affording pecuniary help to the poor and the invested capital cannot be touched. A general meeting of the public was held on the 9th September 1920, wherein it was unanimously agreed

that enquiries should be made regarding the condition of those, who were receiving any kind of pecuniary succour from this fund and that only the really indigent and helpless people should, in future, receive relief so that if the funds permitted clothes should also be distributed to those who needed them.

The total money in the bands of the fund amounted to Rs 16,975. which provides an interest of Rs 696 per annum.

Repair of old temples—Jeernodhar of old temples—is one of the foremost aims of the Dharma Sabha and this was the keen desire of its founder, His Highness the late Maharawal. It is gratifying to note that the Sabha has done and is doing a lot in this direction. The repair of Shri Raghunathji's temple at Bhiloda, which was a favourite project of His late Highness will shortly be finished. Repairs to the Lila Pani temple will be taken in hand in the coming year.

Another important item among the aims and objects of the Sabha is to superintend the worship in the temple. Much laxity was observable in this respect but thanks to the strict vigilance that is now exercised, things have greatly improved.

The Sabha has two very urgent matters awaiting its attention. One is the erection of a shed on the Burning ground at Surpur to shelter the funeral parties from the sun and rain. The other is the repairing of Shri Madhava raoji's temple and the Bathing Ghath at Supur. Both buildings are badly in need of repairs and if these are not soon carried out the fine and historic building, which must have cost lacs of rupees

will be reduced to a mound of debris. But the great difficulty is that both the projects are very costly. On the one hand the State is unable to provide a large sum, on the other hand the public are not likely to be able or willing to subscribe generously. The Sabha is considering how best to raise the money.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

In addition to the Central Municipal Board at the Capital there are 2 District Municipal Boards Committees, one at Sagwara and the other at Galiakot. Arrangements for conservancy are made also at Sabla and Aspur. Members are partly nominated and partly elected. The President of the Central Board is, however, a Non-official, though approved of by the Darbar.

On the death of Kotadia Champalal the former President of the Board, Seth Govardhan Lal was appointed but when the latter left Dungarpur for private reasons, Gandhi Nathulalji, who belongs to the old family of the Diwans of the State was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr Balwant Rao, Judicial Officer, was Secretary to the Board during the year.

The income of the Board is derived mainly from exports and imports and is levied on goods at the rate of 0-2-0 for every rupee of Customs duty levied.

Another source of income is the Udai Bihar Gardens which are managed by the Municipal Board to whom they were presented by the Darbar; they yield a substantial sum.

In addition to looking after the usual conservancy and sanitary arrangements in the towns the Board contributes handsome amounts towards the Education and the Medical Departments and the Ducat Library. The grant to the Education Departments was this year supplemented by an extra contribution of Rs 1000.

A sum of Rs. 2,491/- was devoted towards the repair of public roads within the town and to Sarais and temples.

During the year under report a Standard Weight for Gold and Silver has been introduced.

The financial condition is good as will appear from Appendix No. XVII. Without launching on any big project it can do much to improve the state of things in its charge.

The Library is housed in the Holme Hall kindly presented by the Municipal Board and ^{Ducat Library} this is under the supervision of the board. Besides fixed grants from the Darbar and the Board the Library receives a good income from the monthly subscriptions of its members. The number of members on the subscription list at the end of the year was 64 and the total income from this amounted to Rs. 188/-. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 693/- and the total expenditure to Rs. 400/- Newspapers and Periodicals, both English and the Vernaculars are subscribed. 80 Books were added during the year. The building needs extension.

The Superintendent of Stables manages the Stables, Buggikhana, Gowshala, Shutar Khana and Fil Khana. The condition of these has hitherto left much to be desired but since July last they have all been placed under the supervision of Pandit Ramchandra Dube, Secretary Amatya Karyalaya, who has effected a marked improvement.

This is under the direct supervision of the Amatya Karayalaya (English Office). There are ^{Motor Department} four motors and one Lorry. One old Ford Car was sold as unserviceable.

The Department includes the Toshakhana, Farras-khana, Palaces and their servants and is ^{Karkhanejat} under the supervision of Pandit Ramchandra Dube as Superintendent of Karkhanejat. The Department is well managed and there is nothing particular to note.

Mr Prabhudass succeeded Mr. Bridhichand on the latter's being transferred to the Excise ^{Guest House} Department in April last. A new and spacious Guest House is in course of construction and is all but finished. The management of the department has been quite satisfactory.

The work of Census has been taken in hand. This work was at first entrusted to Mr. Murli-dhar Bhargava and it remained with him up to the middle of July last but as Mr. Bhargava had much other work the charge was transferred to Mr. Niranjandass Datt Chowdhry, State Engineer, who, later on, was also nominated as the Industrial Officer in the Dungarpur State.

The State has been divided into 107 circles and 1826 blocks. Circle lists have been prepared and a map of the State, showing these divisions has been drawn.

The Local Census Superintendent tours continually and inspects everything personally and he hopes that the operations will be concluded with credit to the staff.

The Bank was established in 1910 to facilitate trade in the State. This is the 10th year ^{Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank,} since its establishment and the 7th year since the establishment of a branch at Sagwara. The progress made during this period can be estimated from the statement overleaf, page 49.

The following comparative figures.

Year ending on.	WORKING FUNDS.			TOTAL TRANSACTION			INCOME.		
	Dungarpur.		Total.	Dungarpur		Sagwara.	Dungarpur		Sagwara.
1-1-10	27,326	11	...	27,326	11	111,2,49,578	2	0	2,49,578
23-10-11	41,210	11	2	41,210	11	2,51,7,11,414	9	..	1,476
8-11-12	82,059	5	6	82,059	5	6,6,90,103	6	6	5,17,114
29-10-13	10,2438	1	7	20,246	10	3,122,684	11	12,00,671	5
19-10-14	125,917	7	10	29,140	6	7,1,55,057	14	7,13,38,966	14
8-11-15	158,910	5	1	37,602	4	6,196,512	9	7,15,78,918	10
26-10-16	169,032	7	10	36,861	0	3,205,893	8	1,14,41,984	4
14-11-17	240,323	7	0	49,976	0	1,290,299	9	3,19,70,3;2	9
3-11-18	304,102	11	4	45,521	2	11,349,683	14	3,21,22434	6
23-10-19	223,507	8	0	69,948	8	2,293,456	0	2,21,03,695	9
									4,412,698
									10
									25,46,394
									4
									1
									19,024
									2
									10
									13
									11
									25,874
									9

The profits for the year under report have been distributed as under.

Added to reserves

Credited to the State Treasury

Total]

2,861 9 3

8,585 0 0

11,446 9 3

Appendix XVIII shows the balance sheet of the Banks as it stood on Asoj Badi Amavash Samvat 1976 corresponding to 23rd October 1919.

Appendix XIX shows profit and loss account of the Banks for the year commencing from Kartik Sud 1st Samvat 1975 corresponding to 4th Nov. 1918 to Asoj Badi Amavash Samvat 1976 corresponding to 23rd Oct. 1919.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Dungarpur State showing the personnel during the Sambat year 1976-77—(A. D. 1919-20.)

No.	Names.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	Mr Mohanlal T. Shah	Divan.	Up to 19th February 1920.
2	Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat	Divan.	From 24th February 1920.
3	Pandit Ram Chandra Dubey	Secretary Amataya Karyala; Supdt. Karkhanejat, Supdt. Stable and House Hold Officer.	From 17th July 1920.
4	Dr. Chhaganlal G. Kaji, L. M. S.	Medical Officer.	Up to 25th February 1920, Dr. Tulshiram and Dr. Bhairoula alternately re- mained in charge upto 9th September 1920. From 10th September 1920.
5	Dr. Chhagan Nath	Medical Officer.	
6	Pandit Bawant Rao, Ramchandra	Judicial Officer.	
7	Sardar Pratap Singh	Revenue Officer.	
8	Seth Kalyan Mal Dhadha	State Treasurer.	
9,	Murlidhar Bhargava	" Accountant.	
10	Pandit Ramchandra, B. A.	Supdt. of Education and Head Master Pinhey School.	
11	" Niranjan Dass, Dutt	State Engineer.	
12	Thakur Ranjit Singh	Superintendent of Police and Fouj Buxi.	

13	Babu Soowalai Rawat	Controller of Customs and Excise and Superintendent of Customs	From 1st October 1919 to 17th November 1919. From 18th November 1919. From 19th November 1919 to 9th May 1920. From 10th May 1920. From 18th November 1919.
14	Gandhi Sukhlal	Snptdt. of Customs.	...
15	Lala Kishore Nath	Do.	...
16	Mr. Chattur Bhai	Superintendent of Excise.	...
17	Munshi Mohammed Chonhan.	Muntazim of Forests.	...
18	Lala Chiranji Lal	State Vakil at Udaipur.	...
19	B. Bridhi Chand Paboowal	Secretary V. Dharma Sabha and Guest House Officer.	Up to 24th May 1920.
20	Mr. Prabhu Dass	Do.	From 25th May 1920.
21	Lala Ambika Prasad	Motmid at Udaipur.	Do.

APPENDIX II

Statement of Rainfall in the Dungarpur State, for the Samvat year 1976-77 (A.D. 1920-21).

Name of Station.	No.	Rainfalls.											
		Average of last 5 years.			Total of last year.			Inches.			Cents.		
Dungarpur	1	26	356	—	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.
Antri	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspur	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dewal	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhambola	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galiakote	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganeshpur	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sagwara	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sabia	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Genji	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanba	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	26	356	...	...	4194	73	81	193	62	261	31	9
Average	...	...	32	...	...	381	6	71	17	60	2	39	...
			2	...	...	86	31	72	30	36	27	26	26

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Financial Condition of the Estates under the Supervision of the Court of Wards for the Samvat year 1976-77-(A. D. 1919-1920.)

APPENDIX No. IV.

*Customs Tariff of the Dungarpur State for the Sambat year
1976-77—(A. D. 1919-20).*

No	Name of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty	Remarks.
EXPORT.				
1	Food grains ..	Maund.	11 0 0	Annas 10 on Sal Patheria from 6-2-20 to 10-3-20, and Re 1 from 11-3-20 to 18-3-20 and from 19-3-20 Rs 2 on Sal Patheria and Rs.3 on rice was raised.
2	Gur ..	"	2 8 0	Reduced to annas 5 from 20-12-19.
3	Ghee ..	"	10 0 0	Raised to Rs. 15 from 19-11-19.
4	Cotton ..	"	0 2 0	
5	Oil and oil seeds ..	"	0 10 0	Duty raised to Rs. 1-8 from 19-11-19.
6	Garlic ..	"	0 2 0	
7	Spices ..	"	0 10 0	
8	Hemp and Wool ..	"	0 10 0	
9	Cattle—	"	0 0 0	
	(a) Cow in dowry or gift ..	Head.	1 0 0	
	" in Exchange ..	"	1 0 0	
	" Ordinary ..	"	15 0 0	
	(b) Bullock in dowry ..	"	2 0 0	
	" in Exchange ..	"	2 0 0	
	" Ordinary ..	"	10 0 0	
	(c) Buffalo female in dowry or gift ..	"	2 0 0	
	" Ordinary ..	"	5 0 0	Export prohibited from 18-2-19.
	(d) Buffalo male ..	"	2 0 0	
	(e) Sheep and goats ..	"	0 4 0	On 19-11-10 duty on male ones was raised to 1/6 and export of Female ones was prohibited for 6 months. The prohibition was then removed on 21-5-20 and duty on male and female ones was reduced to 1/4. Duty on males remained the same but that on female ones raised to Re. 1.
10	Hides (a) large ..	Score.	20 0 0	
	" (b) small ..	"	2 8 0	Raised to 1/4 from 12-5-20 on per small hide.
11	Bones ..	Cart.	1 0 0	
12	Mahuwa ..	maund	2 0 0	
13	Gum and Lac ..	"	0 10 0	
14	Wax and honey ..	"	1 4 0	
15	Asbestos ..	"	0 1 0	

APPENDIX No. IV — *Contd.*

No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.	Remarks.
16	Timber } On Head Load ...	„	50 0 0	
17	Grass } on Two Bullock ...	„	75 0 0	
	cart			
	on four do. ...		100 0 0	
18	Awal bark	.	maund 0 10 0	
19	Oil cakes and Panwood	...	„ 1 0 0	Reduced to /5/- from 31.12.19.
20	Shoes	...	Pair 0 1 0	
IMPORT.				
1	Gur	...	maund. 0 2 0	Raised to -10- from 20-12-19
2	Mahuwa flowers and nuts	...	„ 0 1 0	
3	Salt	..	„ 0 2 0	
4	Sugar	...	„ 0 10 0	
5	Tobacco	...	„ 1 14 0	
6	Cloth of all kinds	..	„ 2 8 0	
7	Cotton and Cotton yarn	..	„ 0 5 0	
8	Kerosin Oil	..	„ 0 10 0	
9	Kirana and fruits	...	„ 0 10 0	
10	Gum Resins	...	„ 0 10 0	
11	Spices	...	„ 0 10 0	
12	Piece—goods	...	„ 1 9 0	
13	Iron	...	„ 0 10 0	
14	Copper, brass zinc etc.,	..	„ 1 9 0	
15	Opium upto 5 Tolas	...	Dollar 0 2 0	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the results of Appeals (Criminal and Civil) filed in the Legislative Council against the decisions of the 1st Class Magistrate and Civil Judge for the Samvat year 1976-77—(A. D. 1919-20.)

DISPOSED OF.										Remarks.		
DETAILS.		Balnace.	Admit- ted.	Total.	Reject- ed.	Confirm- ed.	Modified	Revers- ed.	Quashed	Further enquiry ordered.	Pending.	Persons.
CRIMINAL.												
Criminal Appeals.	...	3	3	24	26	27	29	...	13	14	4	5
CIVIL.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
Civil Appeals.	...	1	1	13	14	14	15	...	9	9	1	1
											1	1
										...	13	12
										...	2	3
										...	6	5

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1976-77—(A. D. 1919-20).

Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						Remarks.										
		Brought to trial in 1919-20.	Total	Present year.	Past year	Arrested in the present year.	On Summons	Under Warrant.	Arrested by Police.	Present year.	Arresting at the end of the last year.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Arrested by Police.	On Summons	Voluntary.	Present year.	Arrested in the past year.	Persons remitted or transferred.	Died, escaped or referred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.
Legislative Council	..	2	7	2	7	..	..	..	..	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar Adalat Foujdari	..	354	253	1	193	91	125	..	..	380	410	123	141	147	5	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Zilla Court Sagwara	155	158	..	27	64	141	..	..	..	250	232	157	44	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	5.1	418	3	227	155	266	..	..	632	651	281	185	180	5	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VII.

*Civil Works, nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in Dungarpur State for the Samvat year
1976-77—(A.D. 1919-20)*

APPENDIX VIII.

Civil Works, results of applications for execution of decrees, in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1976-77—(A. D. 1919-20).

APPENDIX IX.

*Statement showing cost, the strength decipline and education of the Dungarpur State Police for the Samvat year
1976 77—(A D 1919 2.)*

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the Dungapur State during the Sanvat year 1976-77 (A. D. 1919-20).

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Medical Relief offered in Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1976-77 (A. D) 1919-20.

Dispensary.	Number of out- patients.	Inpatients.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Total.	Result.	Daily average of In- patients.	Daily average of out- patients.	
Dungarpur	18104	47	37	6	4	2.08
Sugwara	11626	...	...	...	...	3374
Ayur-Vedic Osh- dhalay & Chikit- salya.	18754	...	...	...	...	2099
Total.	48434	47	37	6	4	6023

APPENDIX XIII.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1976-77 (A.D. 1919-20).

Number of Schools	Description of Schools	EXPENDITURE										Total.
		Number of pupils on roll on the 30th September	Daily average attendance.	Present year.	Present year.	for Lunugra our students at Govt., High School Ajmer.	Secondary School.	Primary.	A.P.	A.P.	A.P.	
Present year.	Present year.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	1 Pithay A. V School ..	254	340	173	187	... ...	5179	3	5	...	5179	3
1	1 Girls' School ..	51	50	41	33	... ...	...	...	...	...	522	...
1	14 Village School ...	500	636	416	470	... ...	...	...	...	...	4653	14
1	1 Rajput Boarding House .	10	14	7	8	... ...	656	11	11	...	656	11
	Total ...	815	1040	637	698	474	11	5	5865	15	5175	14
											11516	14
												5

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the expenditure on the Public Works Department for the Samvat year 1976-77 (A. D. 1919-20).

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Number.	Description of Work,	State Fund			Local Fund			Total.			Remarks.			
		Original.	Repairs.	Original.	Repairs.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.			
1	Civil Buildings	..	..	44,360	3	5,722	9	..	..	..	..	50,082	1	3
2	Police	..	..	206	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	206	3	3
3	Customs	..	..	816	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	816	4	4
4	Excise Buildings, includg. Distillery	..	..	4,572	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,572	..	..
5	Temples	..	..	4,480	6	202	3	..	..	..	..	4,682	9	6
6	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1,019	14	..	..	..	..	1,019	14	6
7	Tools and Plants	..	..	..	..	124	13	..	..	..	..	123	13	6
8	Communication	..	..	2,145	12	1,240	6	..	..	..	..	3,386	2	9
9	Irrigation	..	..	2,093	13	940	8	..	..	..	..	2,134	6	6
10	Establishment & Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4691	2	1
	Total	..	58,674	10	7	8350	7	3	..	..	..	71,716	2	11

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing disbursements of the Dungarpur State during the Samvat year 1976-77—(1919-20.)

No.	EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.			Actuals.			Remarks
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ORDINARY.								
I	Government Tribute	... 17,632	0 17,632	1 17,627	1 17,631	1 17,631	1 17,631	0 0
II	Administration	... 0	0	0	0	0	0	...
(a) His Highness' Chief Office	... 0	0	2,493	0	0	0	0	...
(b) Executive cabinet and Legislative Council.	... 0	0	0	958	0	1,291	4	5
(c) Allowance to Political Agent and his clerical and menial establishment.	... 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(d) Establishment on deputation with the Political Agent.	... 2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III	Accounts	... 1,900	0	488	0	763	1	4
IV	Records	... 6,237	0	4,965	0	5,214	5	9
V	Police	... 772	0	6,337	0	7,753	3	8
VI	Army	... 37,039	0	33,259	0	39,324	1	8
(a) Bijaya Pultan (including Artillery & T. A. & Contingencies & Ronj Burji estt	... 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Lissala khas (sawars)	... 12,159	0	11,539	0	10,608	8	11	8,521
VII	Medical	... 3,072	0	3,696	0	2,298	7	7
VIII	Forests and Shikarkhana	... 13,053	0	6,838	0	9,460	10	6
IX	Religious and Charity	... 9,390	0	13,180	0	8,169	3	0
X	Tensions	... 6,158	0	5,878	0	60,112	1	1
	... 4,848	0	0	4,680	0	5,173	5	2
								4,710
								7 2

XI	Palace	"	"	18,741
	(a) Zirani Dodhi expenses ...	19,600	8,10	16,479
	(b) Other allowances	3,400	0 0	3,000
	(c) Safar Kharach (Dora kharach)	0 0	0 0	1,05
	(d) Festivals	2,655	0 0	2,618
	(e) Marriage and Funeral expenses	9,667	0 0	885
	(f) Lightnings	1,018	0 0	700
	(g) Servants	9,486	0 0	7497
	(h) Guards (barbadhi)	4,920	0 0	4,80
	(i) Miscellaneous (contd.)	1,400	0 0	1,25
	(j) Palace Dispensary	28	0 0	3,69
	His Highness' personal expenses	18,289	0 0	24,226
	Education and of His Highness, his brothers and sister.	9,730	0 0	5,288
XII	Guests	2,476	0 0	2,632
XIII	Stables and karikhanas	1,170	0 0	1,432
	(a) Shutar khana	1,541	0 0	1,842
	(b) Gav shala	23,216	0 0	23,84
	(c) Stables	7,264	0 0	7,141
	(d) Motor	"	0 0	"
XIV	Revenue	12,572	0 0	11,411
	(a) Chief Minister's Office	22,455	0 0	18,759
	(b) District Officers	2,434	0 0	1,932
	Court of Ward	"	0 0	"
XV	Customs	"	0 0	27,775
	Excise	41,515	0 0	4,670
	Judicial	5,070	0 0	5,02
	Izhar Gar	2,619	0 0	1,861
	Jail	2,039	0 0	3,191
	Public Works	17,059	0 0	12,018
	Education	14,811	0 0	11,913
	Remittances	"	0 0	"
	Miscellaneous	1,656	0 0	1,417
XVI				2,096
XVII				12,4
XVIII				12,4
XIX				12,4
XX				12,4
XXI				12,4
XXII				12,4
XXIII				12,4
XXIV				12,4
XXV				12,4
XXVI				12,4
XVII	Total Ordinary	3,45,837	0 0	298,306
XVIII		3,13,65	0 0	3,54,910
XIX		"	0 0	10,0

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

No	EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.			Actual Expenditure.			Remarks.
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	7	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
EXTRAORDINARY.								
XXXVII	New Works	45,750	0	24,550	0	54,102	10,4	25,622 14 7
XXXVIII	Investments	22,500	0	50,000	0	76,257	9,7	49,239 3 3
XXXIX	Settlement	2,450	0	659	0	667	8,2	247 10
XXX	Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI	Exche	...	...	6,650	0	4,572	0,3	5,900 1 3
MISCELLANEOUS.								
XXXII	(a) Repayment of the Govt. of India Loan.	60,583	0	23,874	0	60,026	0,5	23,863 10 9
	(b) Memorial & Contributions.	12,000	0	14,500	0	11,350	14 5	2,171 [4 5
	(c) War Contributions.	1,000	0	60,650	0	1,902	7,3	31,878 1 11
	(d) Demise & obsequies of late Raj shree Ba. Sahiba.	...	0	...	0	6,058	15,0	...
	(e) Forests.	...	0	...	0	...	0	155 0 0
	(f) Miscellaneous.	4,000	0	8,000	0	80,82	3,9	7,008 6 7

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Dungarpur State during the Sambat year 1976-77 (1919-20).

No.	Nature of Demand.	DEMAND.			Collections during the current year.	Collections during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cash balance including advances but excluding deposits at the commencement of the year									
I Land Revenue	2	91,69,340	6	65,308	9	1,87,385	15	58,293	11
II Forests	5	18,331	10	1,8,572	4	1,57,815	1	1,51,649	2
III Customs duty	...	1,80,014	4	11,80,014	4	18,554	...	14,984	6
IV Excise	...	1,59,82	13	10,1,59,523	13	10,1,59,523	13	10,1,50,283	2
V Contracts	...	1350	8	1,350	8	1073	8	1073	1
VI Fers	2	3	1473	4	6475	6	2327	4	2290
VII Judicial	1	3	12,611	15	5	16,916	8	12,400	13
VIII Jail	59	10,10	99	1	153	10,111	85	10,3	185
IX Education	10	...	4220	...	4,818	10	4,278	10	4,527
X Interest	...	...	4906	7	4,906	7	4,906	7	1,539
XI Remittances	...	...	375	...	375	...	375	...	375
XII Court of wards	10	9	2,545	8	2877	21	2,059	1	2,185

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Income & Expenditure of the Municipal Board Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1976-77 A. D. (1919-20).

Serial No.	Opening Balance on 30-9-1919.	Income from 1-10-1919 to 30-9-1920 i. e. for one year.		Total.	Actual ex- penses from 1-10-1919 to 30-9-1920 i. e. for one year.	Balance on 30-9-1920.	Remarks.			
		Rs.	a. | p.		Rs.		a. | p.	Rs.		
1.	5793	1310	27121	56	32915	34	25175	65	7739	1211

APPENDIX XVIII.

Balance sheet of Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank Dungarpur and its Branch called Vasudeve Murlidhar as it stood on asoj Badi Amawash Samvat 1976 corresponding to 23rd October 1919.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
State Funds	... 1,20,354	2 ...	Loans, Cash credits and advances	... 1,67,268	15 5
Deposits of Ruling Family	... 59187	15 2	Bills Receivable	... 81,405	... ...
Current and fixed deposits	... 98,667	5 9	Goods	... 16,468	4 ...
Reserve Fund	.. 4,500	. .	Cash with Bankers	... 24,618	9 1
Profit at Credit as per profit & loss account	11,446	9 3	Cash in Hand	... 4,395	3 8
Total.	... 2,94,156	... 2			2
					2

APPENDIX XIX.

Profit and loss account of Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank Dungarpur and Shri Vasudeve Murlidhar, Sagware for the year Commencing from Kartik Sud 1st Samvat 1975 corresponding to 4th Nov. 1918 to Asoj Badi Amawash Samvat 1976 corresponding to 23rd Oct. 1919

Expenditure.	Income.		
To Interest, discount, Hundian etc.	12,259	6	1 Balance from last year 12134-4-1
To Establishment & other expences	2,168	1	5 Added to Reserve 3000
Total expences	14,427	7	6 Credited to state Treasury <u>9134-4-1</u> <u>12134-4-1</u>
Balance being net profit for the year	11,446	9	3 Income
			By interest, discount, Hundian etc. 25,842 ... 6
			By Goods 32 ... 3
Total ..	25,874	...	Total .. 25,874 ... 9

